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BnF Gallica

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Carton 22 – XVI – 1

Nubie

1

Mq 9 pièces

Manquent les ff 7 à 26
MP 20/05/99

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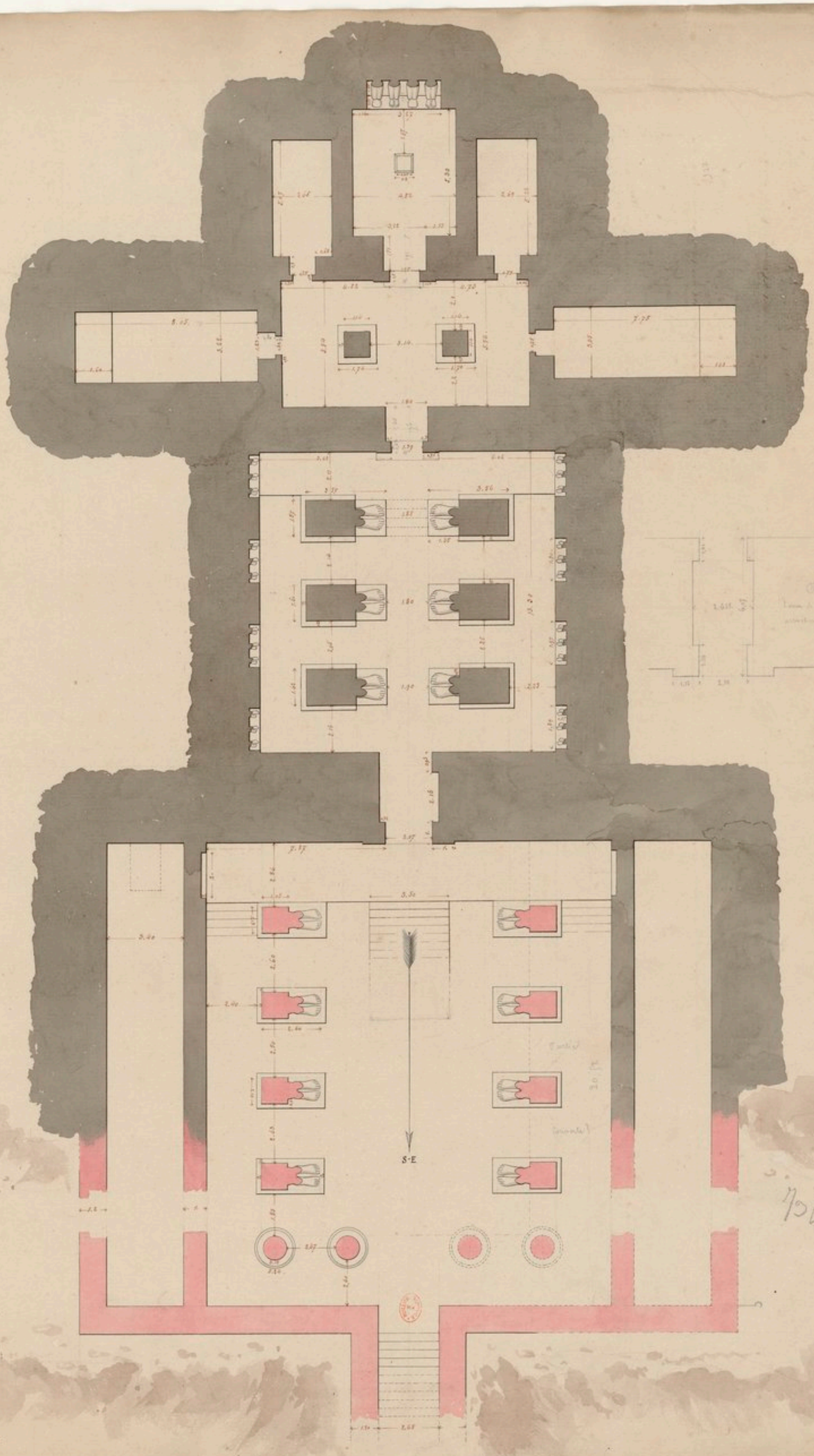
22_XVI-1

1



22_XVI_1

2

90

22 _ XVI _ 1

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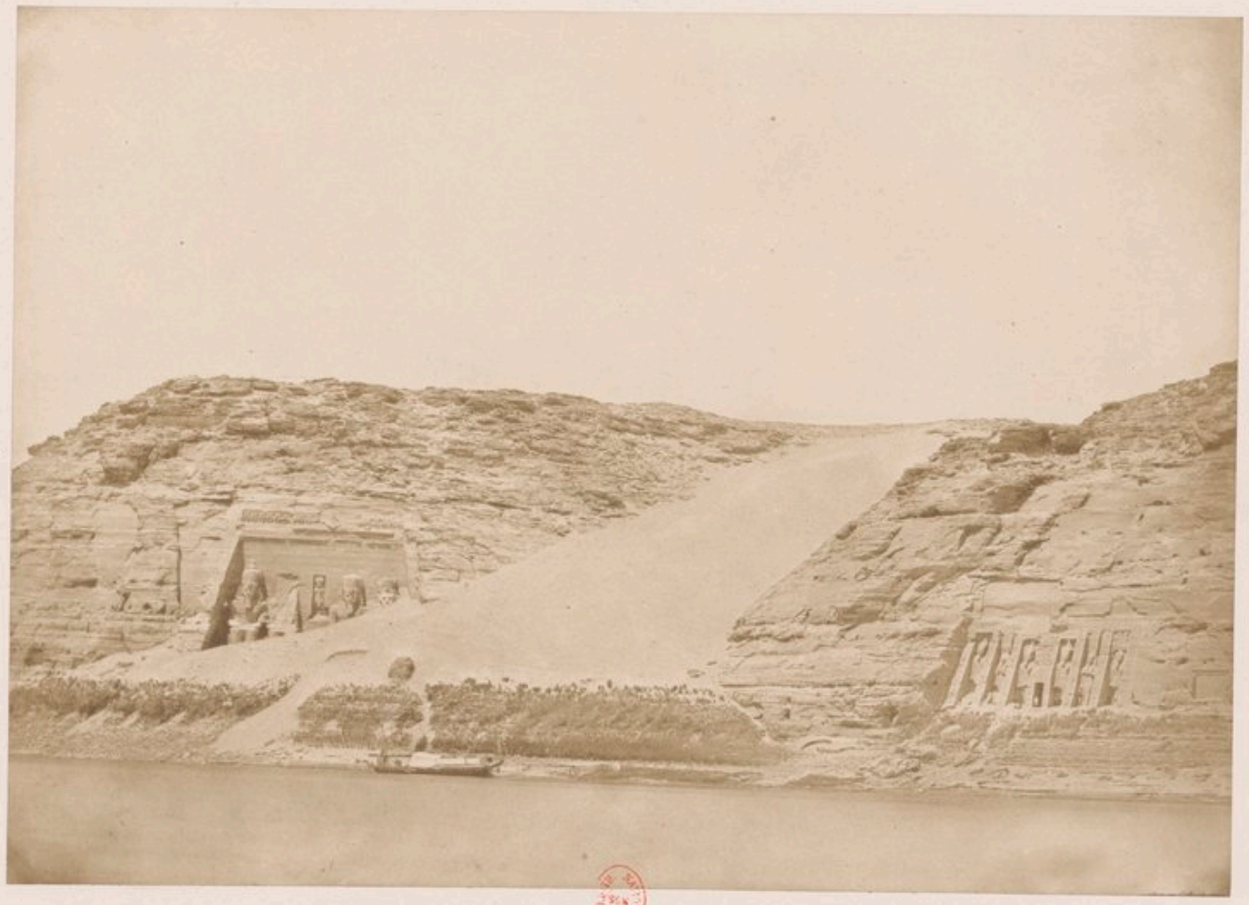
(6)

22 _ XVI - 1



80

22 – XVI – 1

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77

22 – XVI – 1

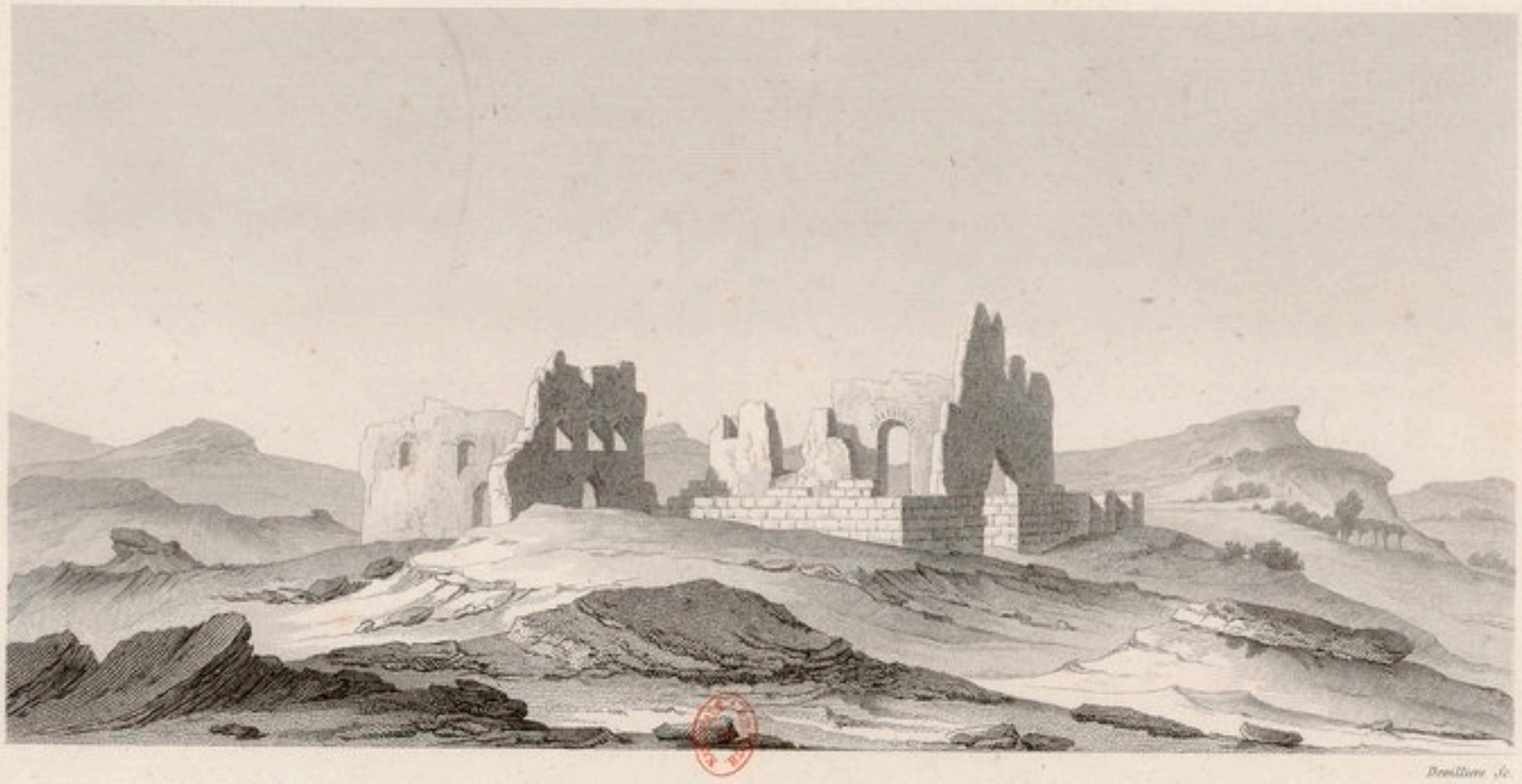
6

724

In bas. (4)

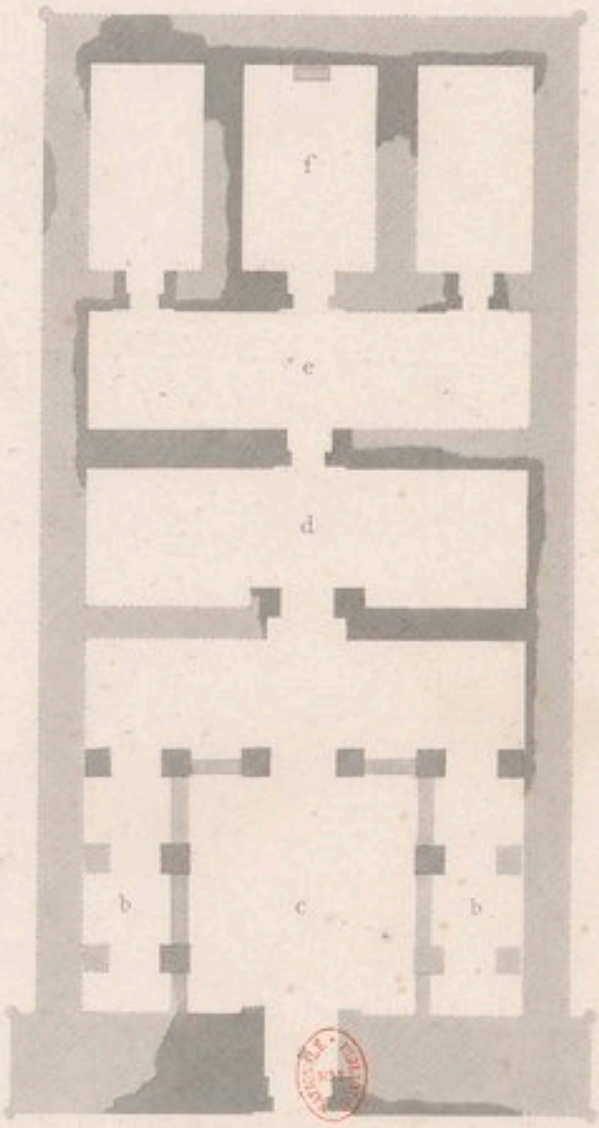
22_XVI_1

A



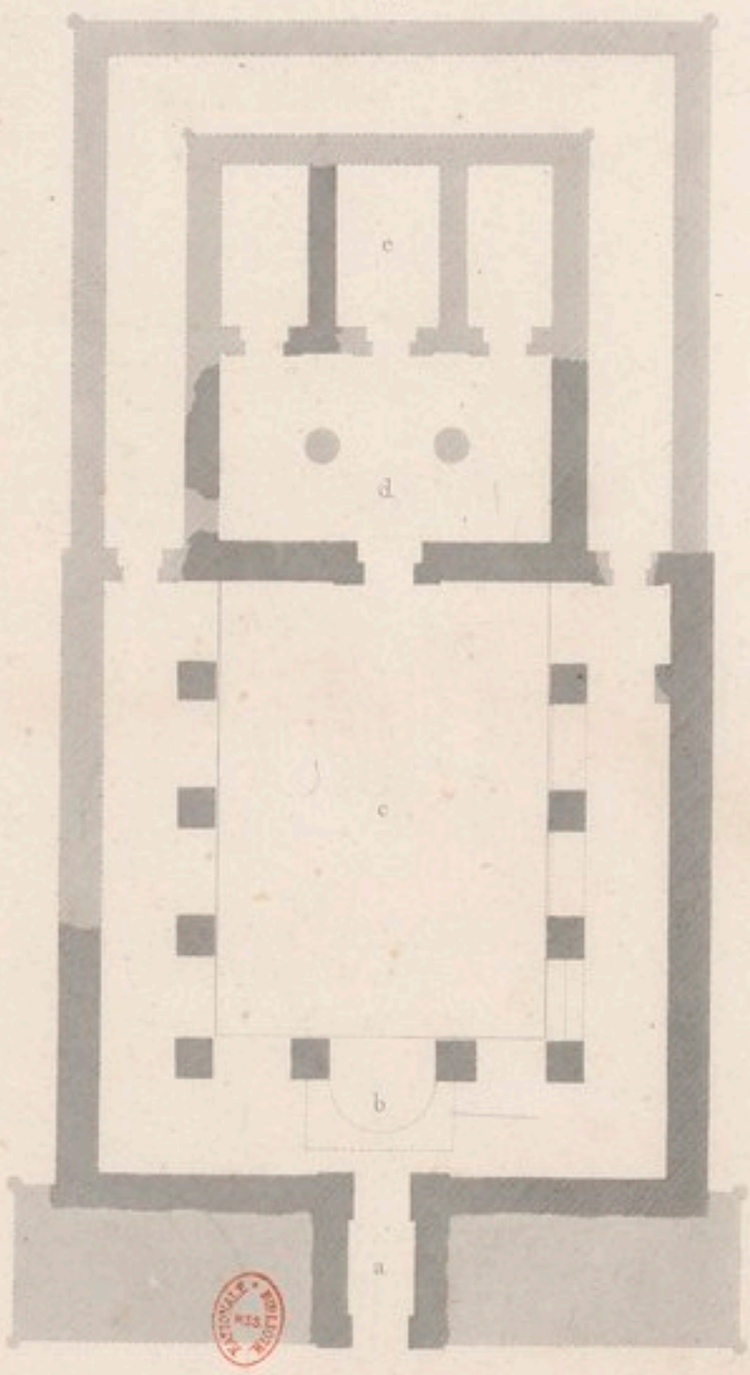
Bouillier Sc.

C



C, RUINES PRÈS DIGUEM.

B



A, B. ANSICHT UND GRUNDRIS DER RUINEN ZU SER-AK-SCHEH.

A, B. VUE ET PLAN DES RUINES DE SER-AK-CHEH.

CV.

710

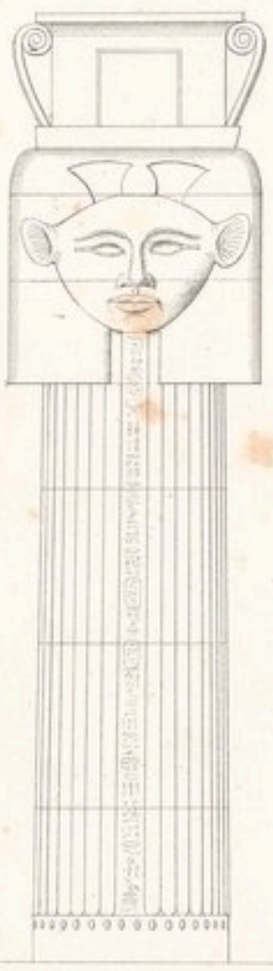
Édifices voisins des pilières. Emplois d'ex-voto ? à Karnac.

22-XVI-1

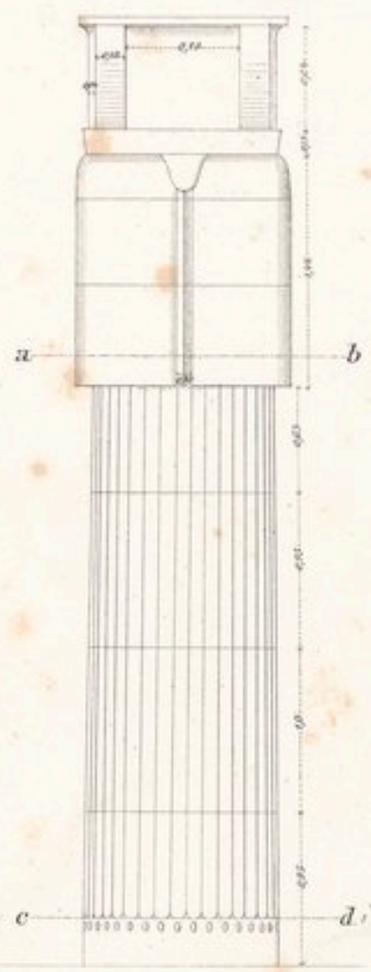
SEDEÏNGA

Säulendetails.

Vorderansicht.



Seitenansicht.



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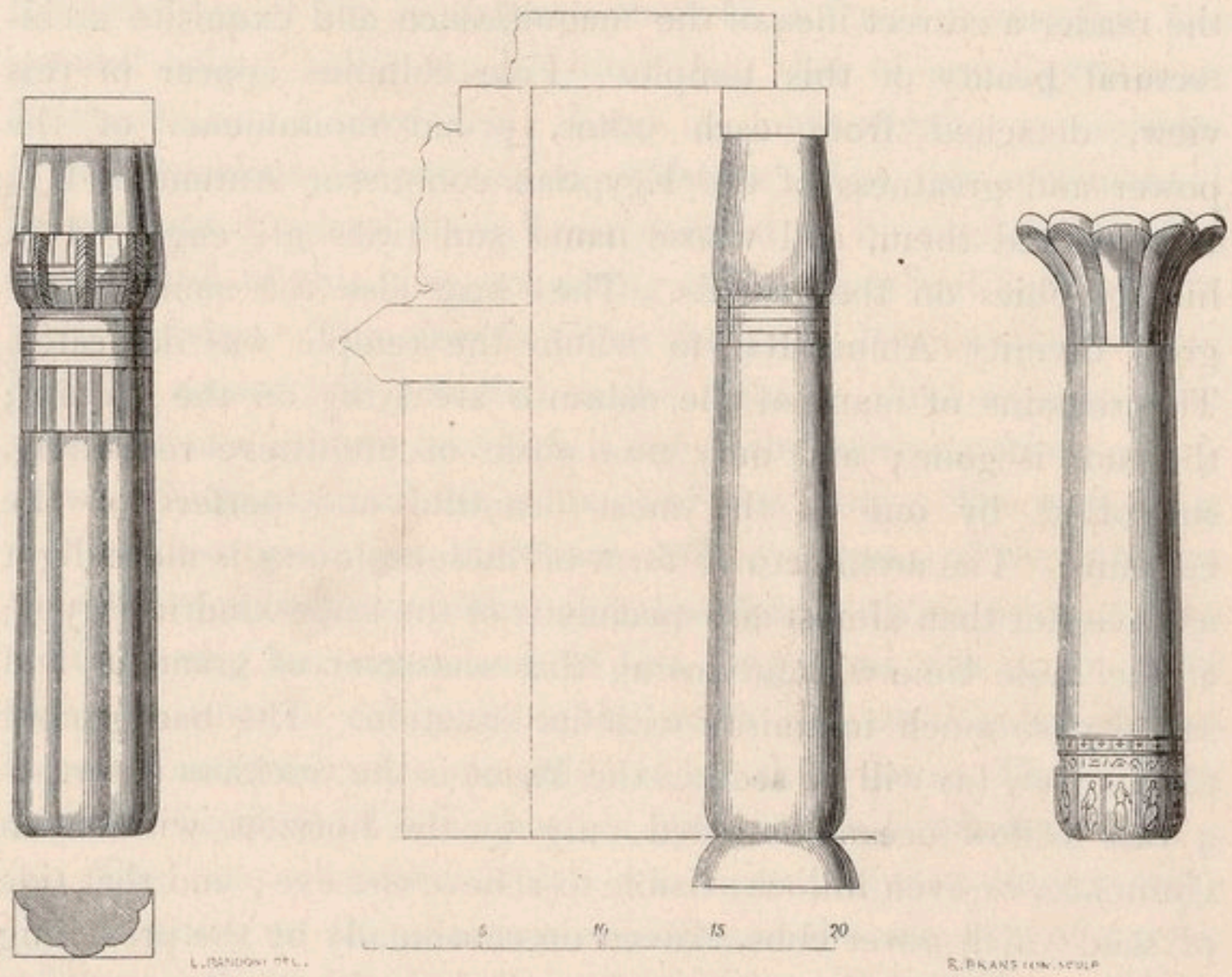
NATIONALE BIBLIOTHEK

22 - XVI - 1

29



COLUMNS OF SOLIB.

3 feet long, being, as already mentioned, only 11 feet wide. The recesses, thus formed in the centre of the doorways, add very much to their architectural beauty. The view from this doorway of the next court of the temple is very magnificent. This court is 90 feet long and 113 wide, and was ornamented with twenty-eight columns, a single row on each of the north, south, and east sides, and two on the west, being the side opposite to the entrance. There are now seven of these columns standing, with the bud-shaped capital. I observed a slight difference in their dimensions, but they are of the purest Egyptian architecture; their circumference is 19 feet 4 inches, and intercolumniation 5 feet 5 inches. Few more striking views are presented in any part of the valley of the Nile than the first entrance from the second propylon into this court.

Plate XLI. is taken from this point, and will, I trust, give

NATIONALE MANUSCRITS

190

Temple de Solob. Chapiteaux d'acetyliformes

the reader a correct idea of the magnificence and exquisite architectural beauty of this temple. Five columns appear in this view, detached from each other, proud monuments of the power and greatness of the Egyptian conqueror Amunoph III., who erected them, and whose name and titles are engraved in hieroglyphics on their shafts. They bear also the name of the great divinity Amun Ra, to whom the temple was dedicated. The remains of many of the columns are lying on the ground; the roof is gone; and only one piece of architrave remaining, supported by one of the most beautiful and perfect of the columns. The architectural form of these columns is more light and elegant than almost any specimens of the same kind in Egypt; at the same time without losing that character of grandeur and severity, so much in unison with its situation. The background to this view (as will be seen in the Plate) is the trackless desert,—a vast yellow ocean, bounded only by the horizon, without an eminence, or even hillock, visible to relieve the eye; and that tide of sand which never ebbs, driven on continually by the prevailing strong winds from the north, and particularly the north-west, beats against the temple, and daily encroaches on its remains. On the east side, at a short distance from the ruin, towards the Nile, Isis seems still to extend her protection, and a luxuriant and beautiful vegetation flourishes; but on the other sides Typhon reigns in gloomy solitude, and the traveller turns with delight from the contemplation of the bleak and dreary wilderness, to the elegant and magnificent work of art which adorns its margin.

Plate XLII. is a view I made which shows all the seven columns which remain in this court.* Waddington speaks of

* Mr. Waddington's Travels in Ethiopia contain a view and plan of this temple, and also some views of Gibel el Birkel. I have avoided, as much as possible, the disagreeable task of swelling my text with criticisms on the observations and plates of Monsieur Cailliaud. It would, however, be unjust and ungenerous to make any observation on the views of Mr. Waddington, as he states candidly that he was no draughtsman; yet, as no other views had been published, he was, of course, justified in giving such as he possessed.

the red tints of the sandstone: there are a few, but very few, the general colour being much whiter than that of any Egyptian or Ethiopian ruin I have seen. I was in doubt whether to consider it as arenarious limestone, or sandstone; but the specimens I brought to England have been decided to be sandstone. The background of this view, consisting of the river and distant hills, is very pretty. The view is taken from the last existing room; and the reader will perceive to the right, in the foreground, the fragment of a column on which is one of the representations of prisoners which adorn all the columns of that room. The next court is more destroyed; yet there are sufficient traces of the columns to show precisely what the plan has been. It is of the same width as the last court, and 78 feet long; and was ornamented with two rows of columns on the north and south sides, and on the east and west with one only; in all, thirty-two. The circumference of each is 17 feet; but not one of them is standing.

The next chamber, which was apparently an intermediate room leading to the sanctuaries, contains the remains of twelve columns, of which now only one remains perfect. The capital is of a form generally considered as Ptolemaic, but we have here authority for calling it Egyptian. It represents branches of the palm tree, and near the base of these columns there is some interesting sculpture; a number of prisoners, represented with their heads and busts resting on turreted ovals, containing the names of the countries whence they come; and, to signify that they are prisoners, their hands are tied together behind their backs, in the usual Egyptian manner, tight above the elbows, causing a painful and unnatural projection of the chest. The prisoners on the columns on the north side of this room have beards and hair; and some, without hair, appear to be old men. Their features are fine, and have very little of the Negro cast. On the opposite side, the prisoners represented are youths with their hair tied in a knot a little below the crown of the head, and hanging down almost to their shoulders. These have very much of the Negro features, wide nostrils, thick lips,

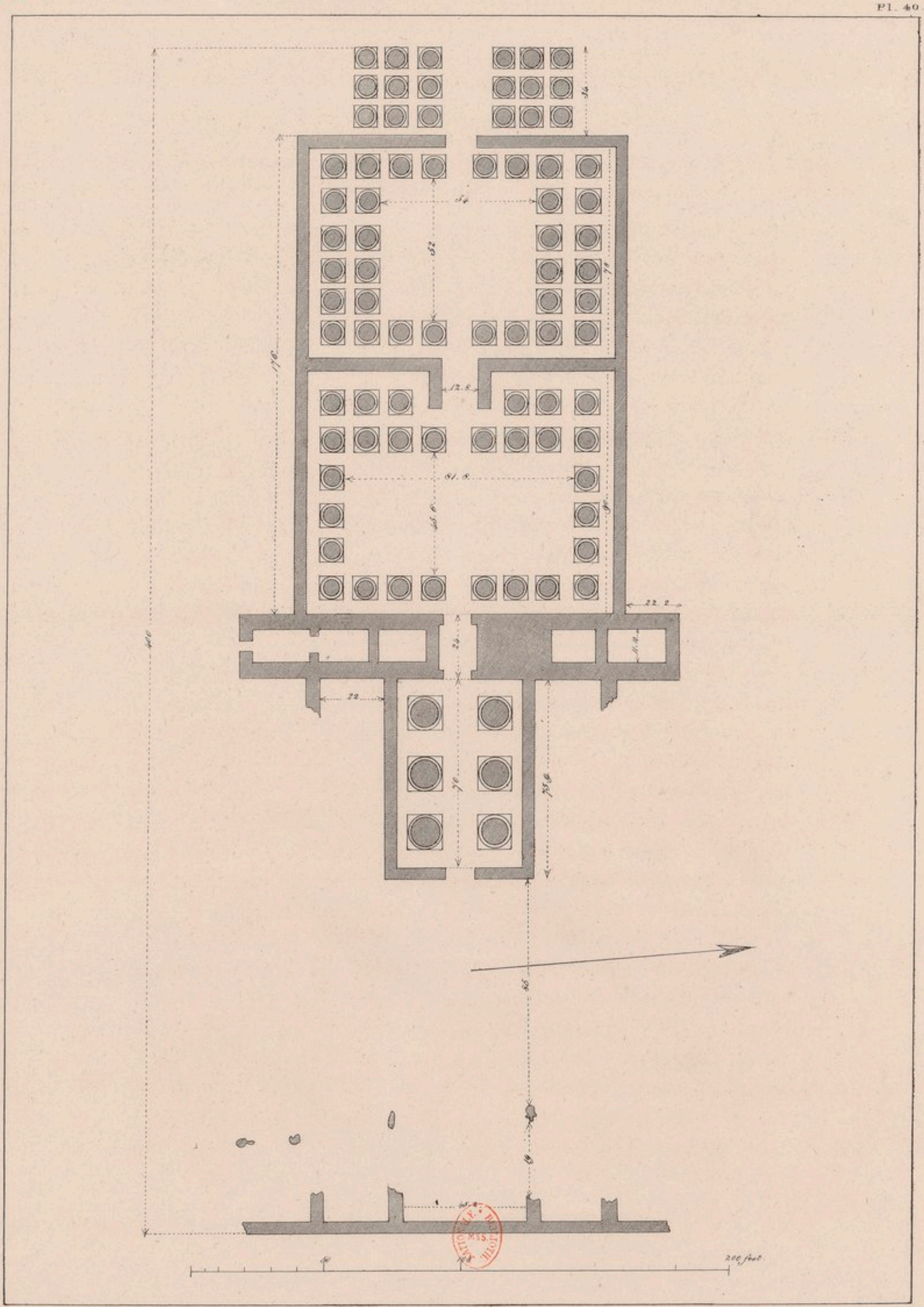
and high cheek-bones. I copied the names of thirty-eight of these provinces: the only one I could make out was that of Mesopotamia, in hieroglyphics.

On the column in this room which still preserves its capital, is some sculpture, in a good style, representing the king presenting offerings to Honsoo, with the globe and short horns for a head-dress. The remains of the temple extend a hundred feet beyond this room; so that the entire length of the edifice must have been about 540 feet, and the number of columns with which it was adorned, and whose situation can now be accurately ascertained, is eighty-four. There must, however, have been a greater number; for among the confused piles of stone which are stated above as extending a hundred feet beyond this room, I found some fragments of columns 3 feet in diameter. (Plate XLIII. is taken from this end of the temple.) This is also an extremely beautiful point of view; but although not even a small stone is omitted, and notwithstanding the temple is so ruined, the reader will perceive that there is no excess of shapeless masses of stone to spoil the effect of the splendid architectural remains of the edifice. The column I have described with the Ptolemaic capital is the most prominent object in this view; but the picturesque grouping of the columns of the great court is finely exhibited from this point.

On the door leading from the first great court into the second, the king is represented with a staff in his hand, addressing Amun Ra, who has the usual sceptre of the gods. Above the latter is the king presenting offerings to a divinity, the hieroglyphical titles of which are not legible; but the wings of the goddess of truth are visible. Behind the second propylon, there has been some very interesting sculpture, but it is now scarcely perceptible: the figures were apparently only one foot high. One piece I copied, which had some of the hieroglyphics remaining; but above this I could only distinguish the divinities with the attributes of Horus, Thoth, Anubis, Osiris, and Amun Ra, to whom the temple is dedicated. This sculpture is in basso relievo. It is much to be

22 - XVI - 1

31



Drawn by L. Bandone.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TEMPLE OF SOLIB BUILT BY AMENOPH 3.

London. Published by Longman Rees &c. April 6th 1835.

191

22 - XVI - 1

On Stone by C. Hullmandel from a Drawing by G. A. Hoskins Esq.r

Printed by C. Hullmandel

SOLIB.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. April 6th 1835

187

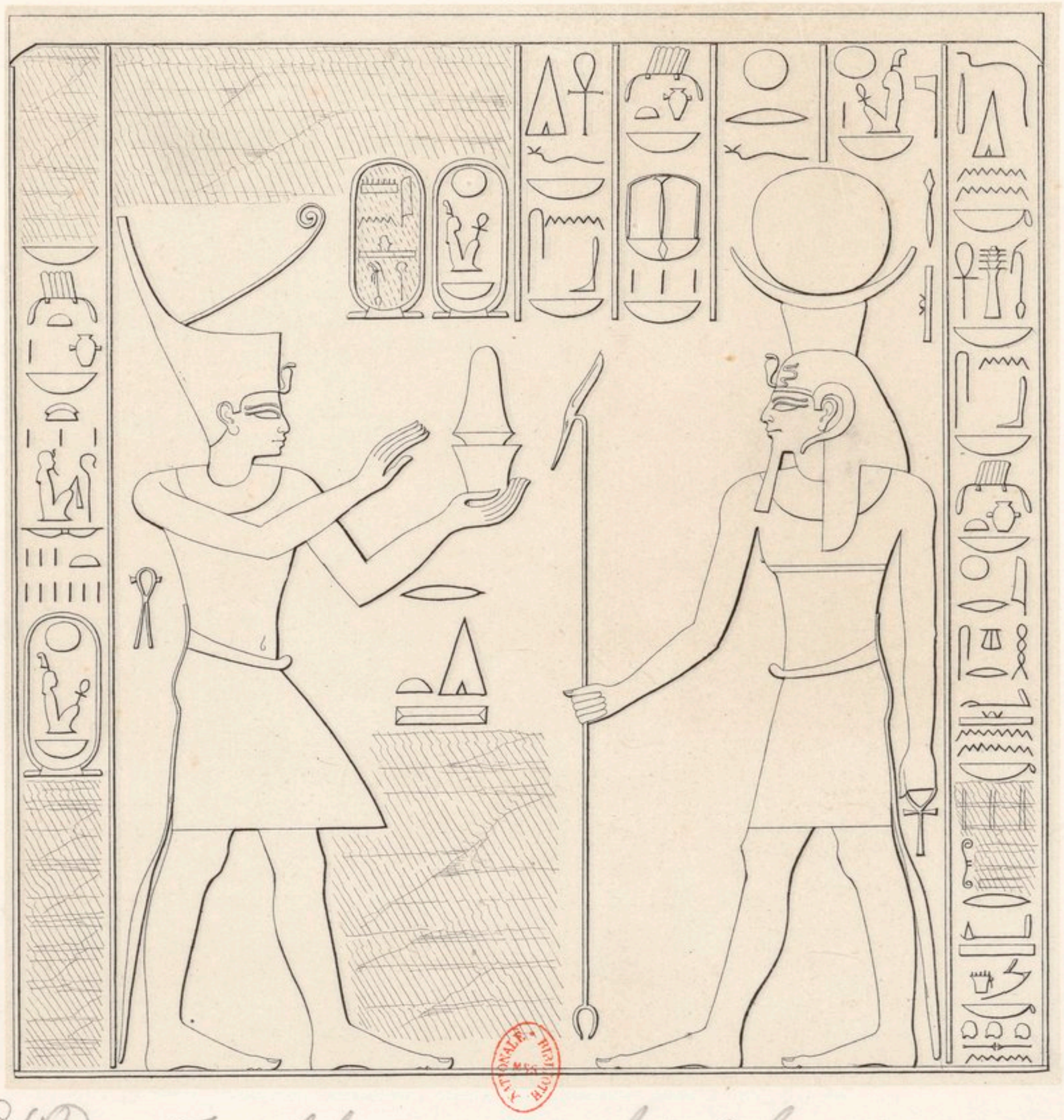
22 – XVI – 1

EUES REICH

Dyn. XVIII.

Colonnes dachstützformes de Tolb.

b

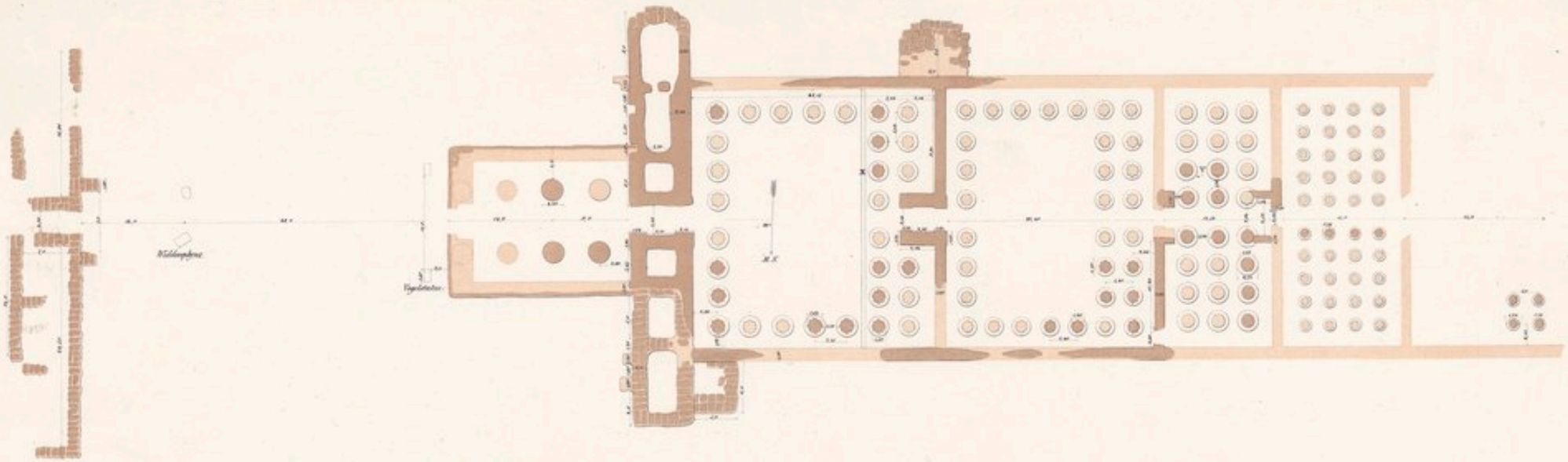


BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE

(P) Tableau sur la colonne.
(Même échelle que pour les captifs)

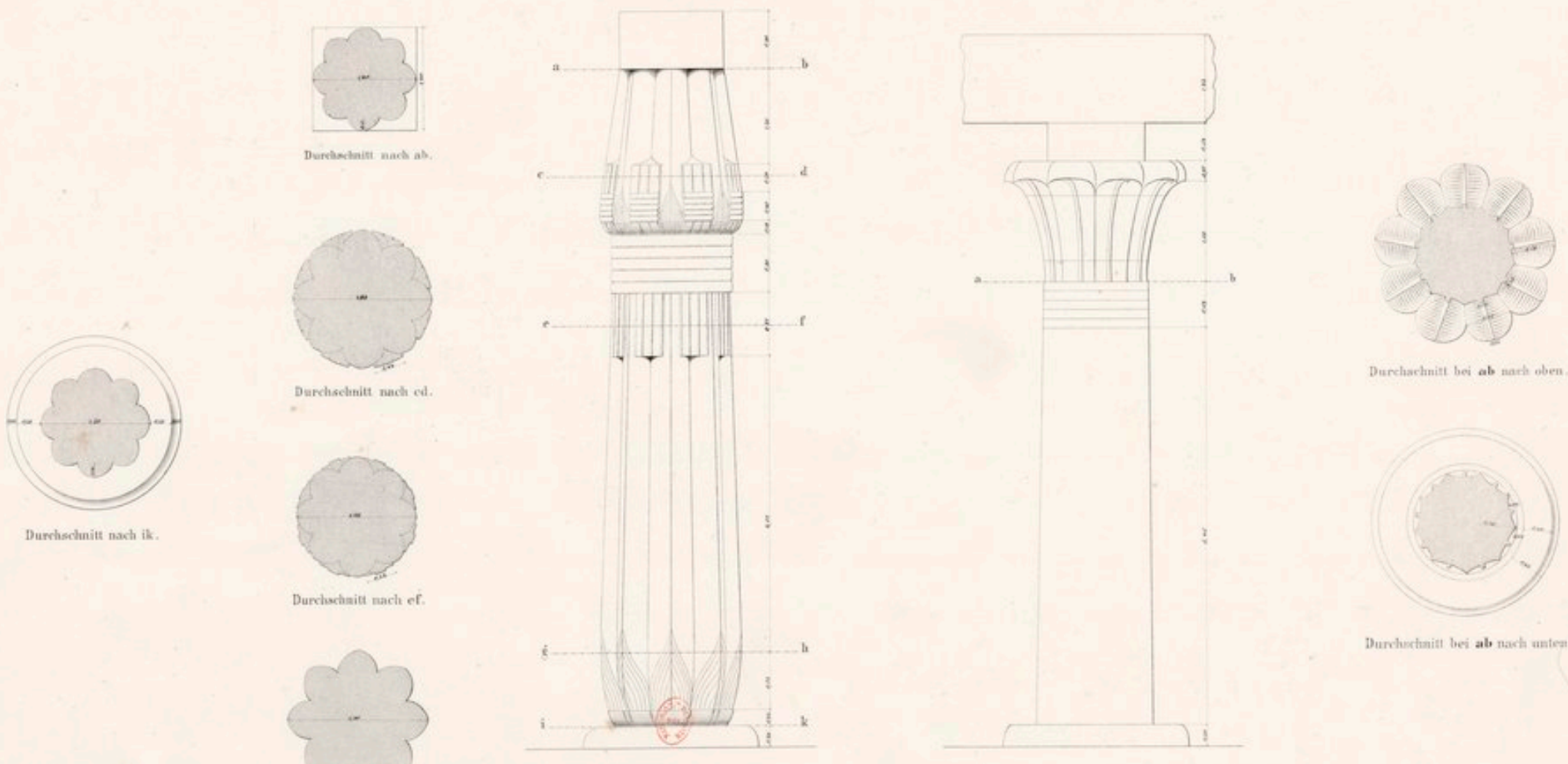
22 - XVI - 1

34



Details der Säule x.

Details der Säule y.



Durchschnitt nach ab.

Durchschnitt nach cd.

Durchschnitt nach ik.

Durchschnitt nach ef.

Durchschnitt nach gh.

Durchschnitt bei **ab** nach oben.

Durchschnitt bei **ab** nach unten.

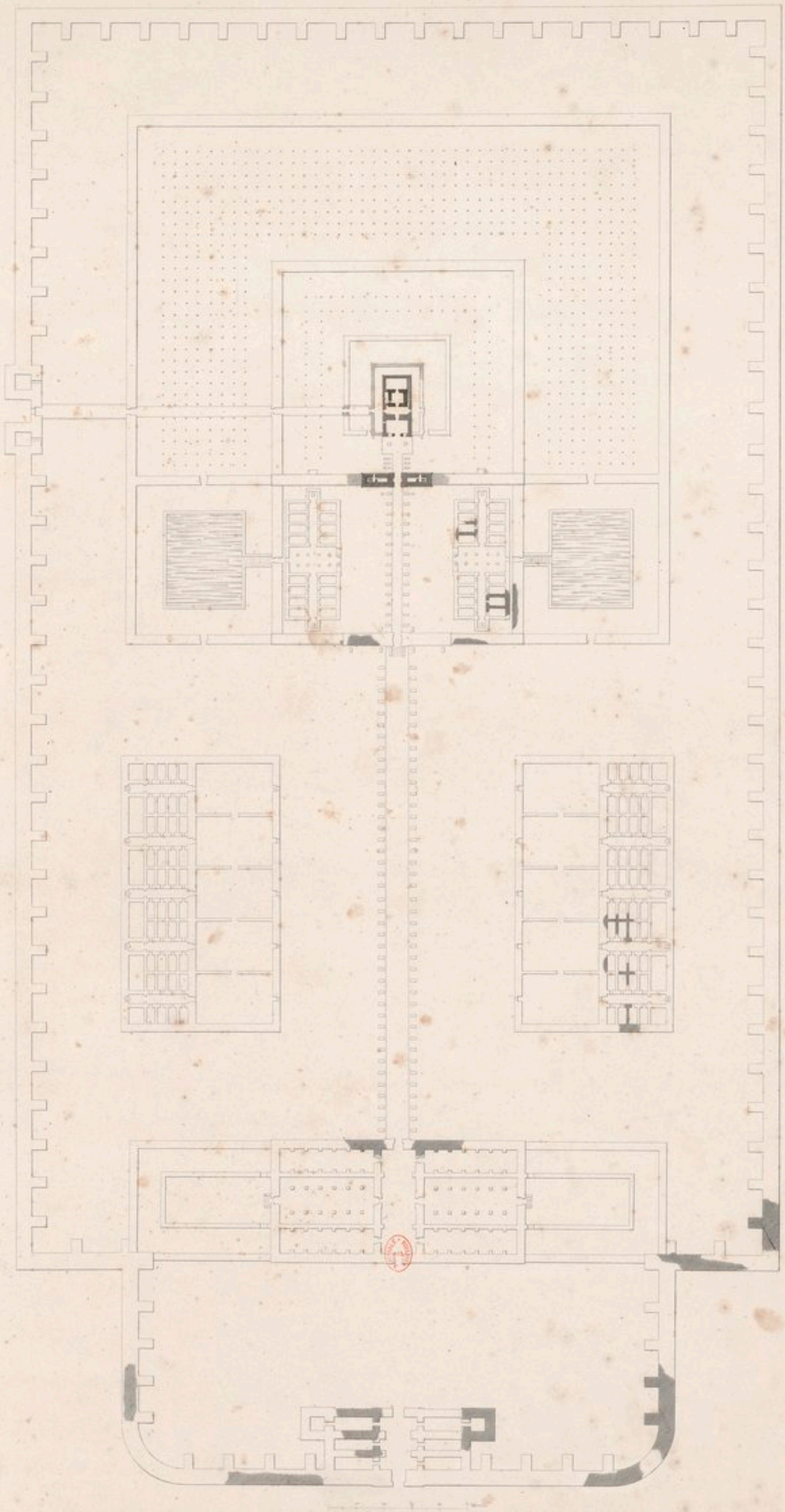
Maasstab zum Grundrifs.

Maasstab zu den Details.

Soleb.

729

22_XVI-1



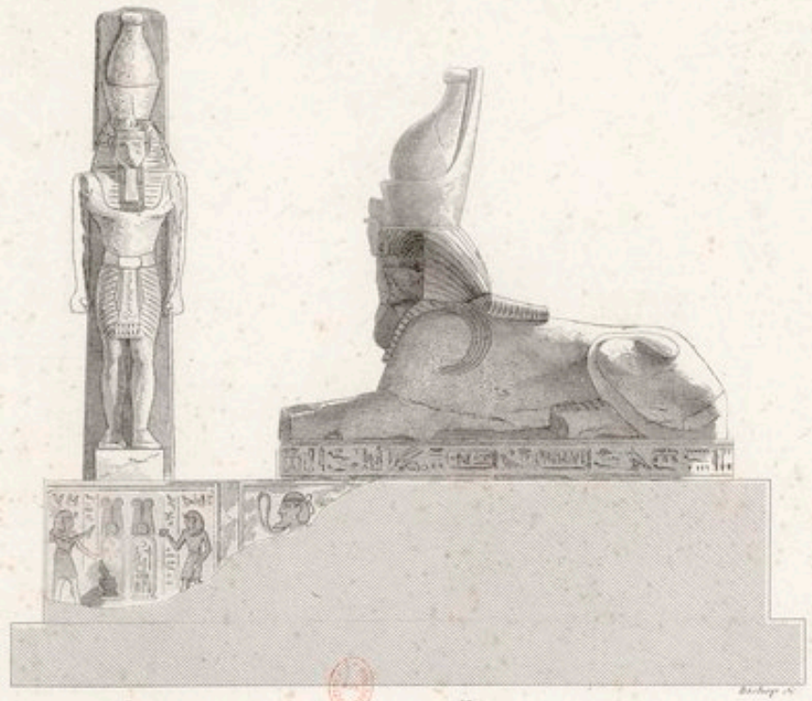
DEKKEH.
HAUPT-GRUNDRISS.

DÉQQEH.
PLAN GÉNÉRAL.

22_XVI_1

H

I



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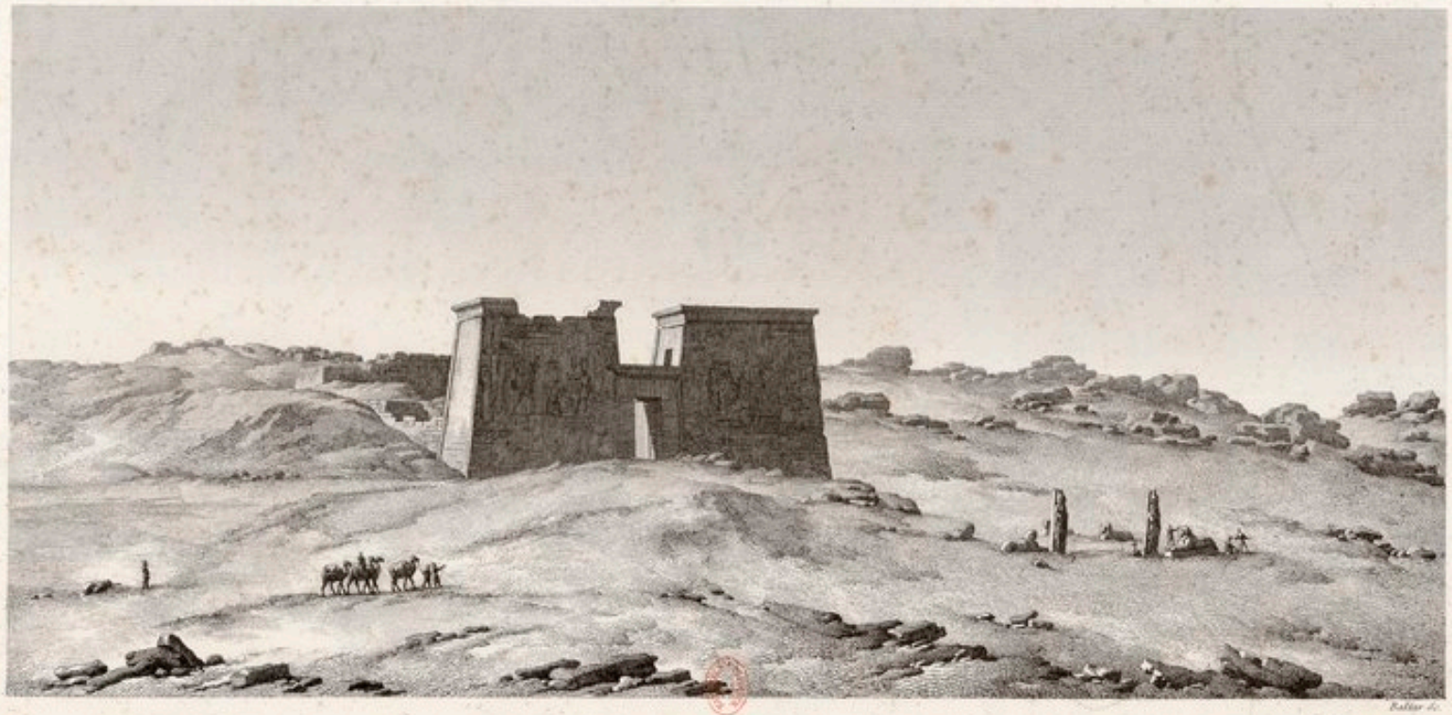


K

999

ESSABUA.

ANSICHT DES MONUMENTS UND THEILE DER SPHINX-ALLEE.

ESSABOUA.

VUE DU MONUMENT ET DÉTAILS DE L'ALLÉE DES SPHINX.

22 – XVI – 1

1021

ASSEBOUA.

22 - XVI - 1

38

64

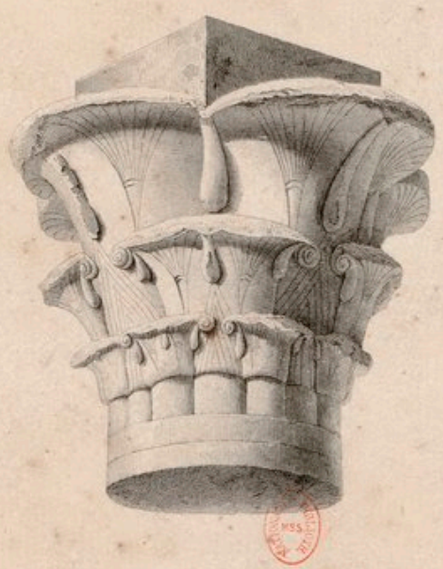
7 -

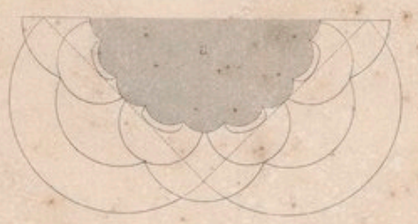
Temple de Ouadi Essebona

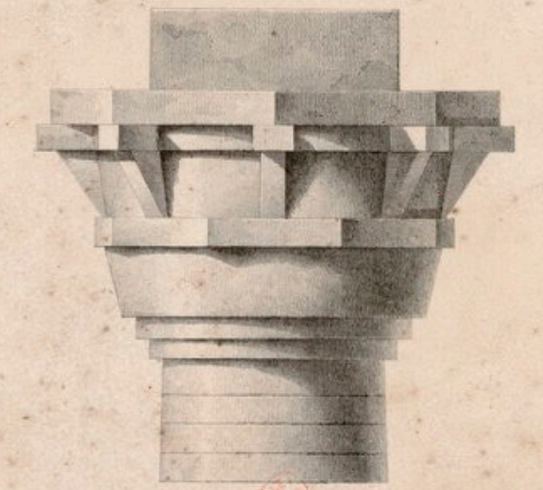
22 - XVI - 1

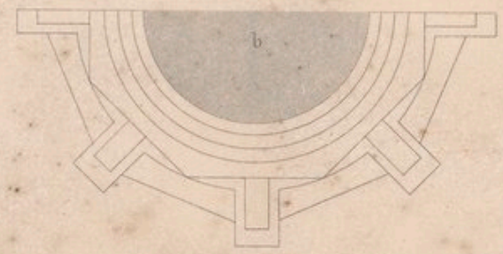
Debode

4





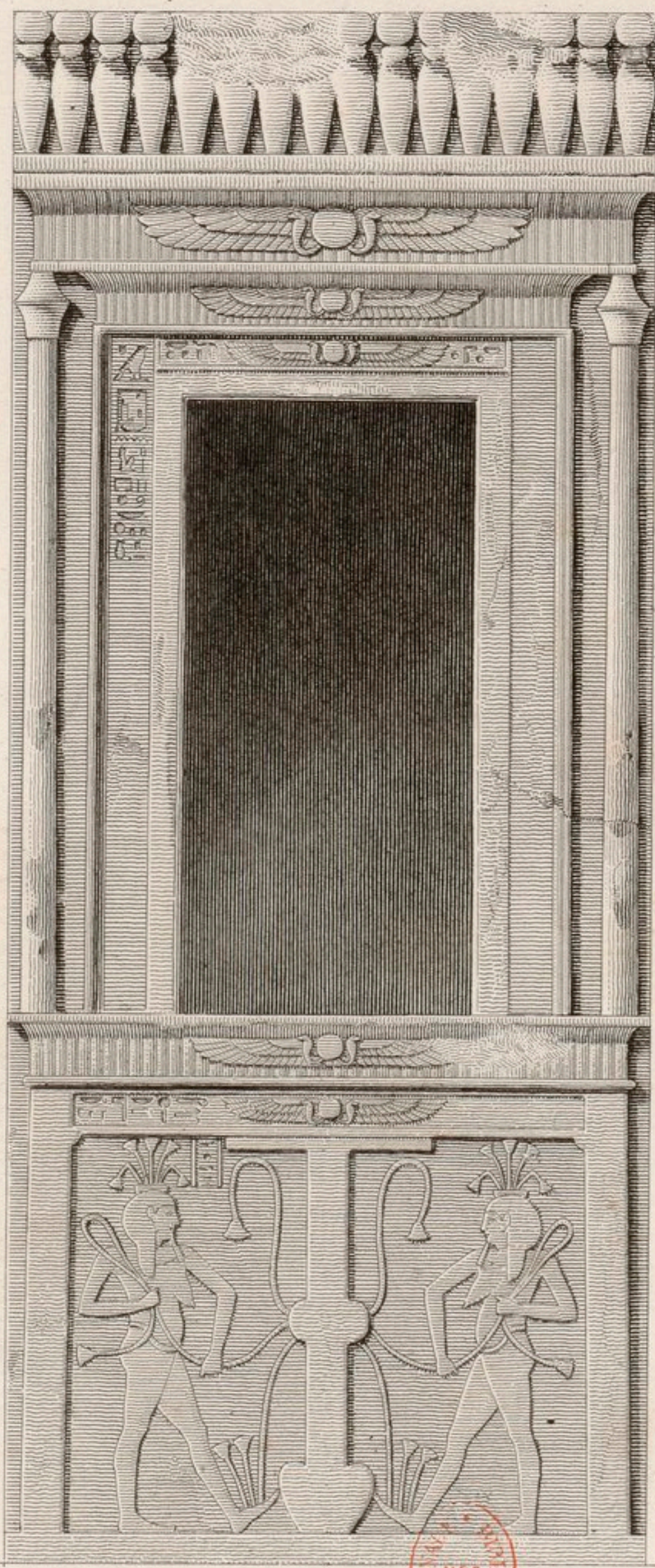




770

22 - XVI - 1

Tabernacle

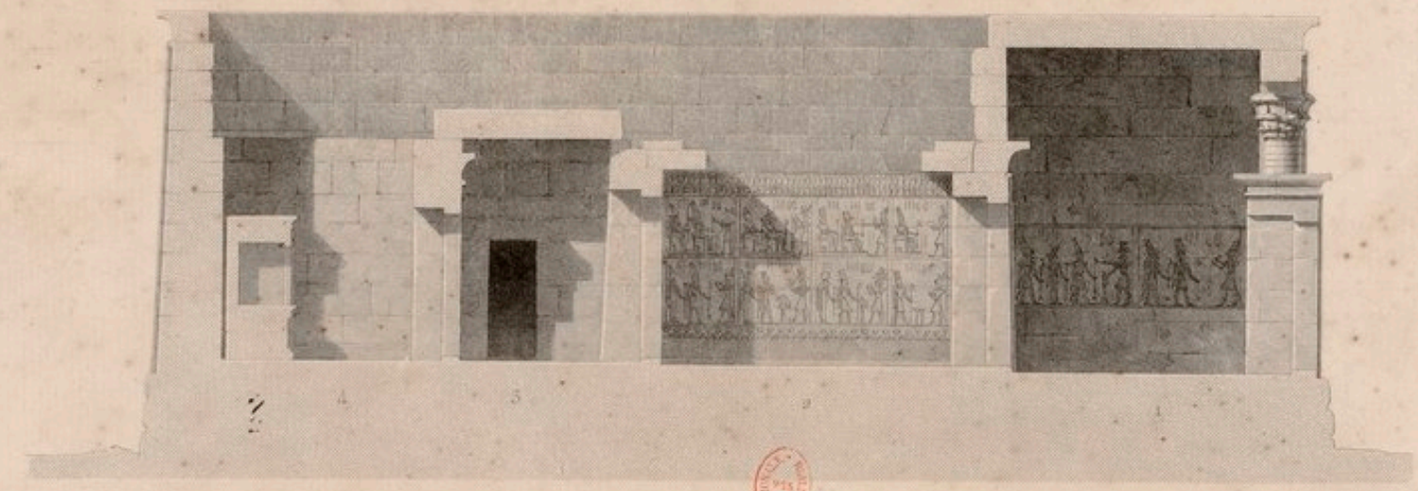


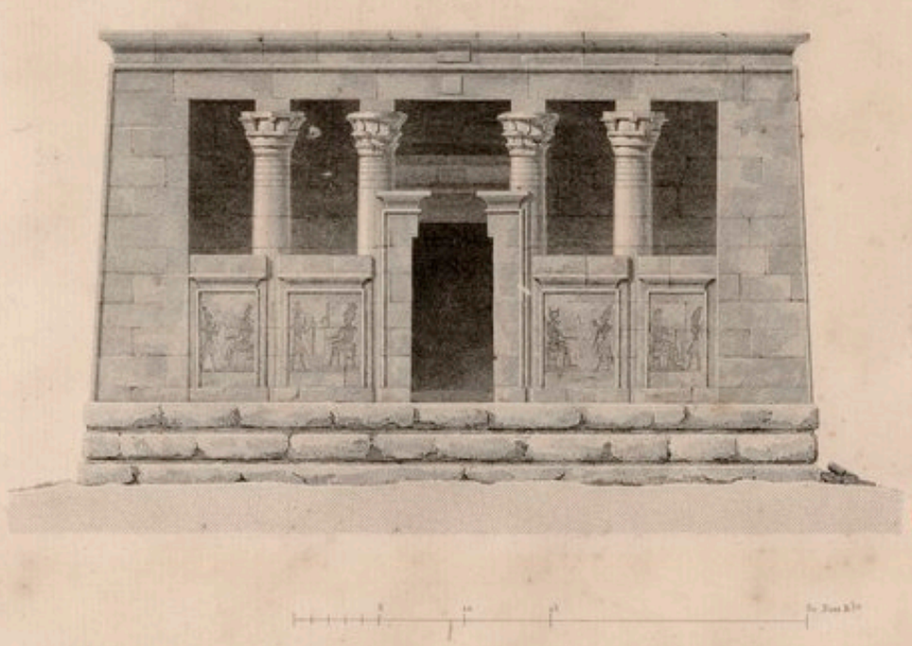
BIBLIOTH. NATIONALE MSS.

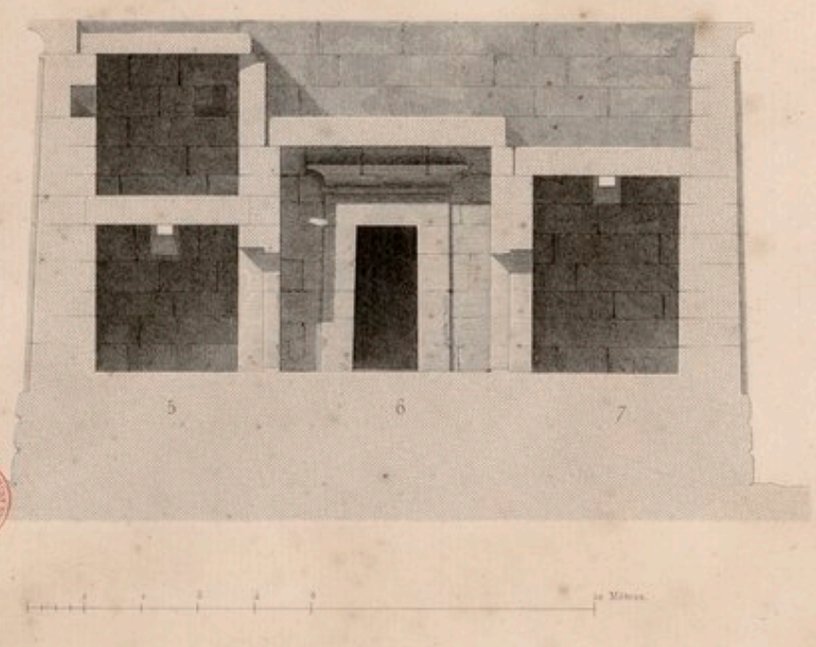
129

Lebaude.

22 - XVI - 1







DEBUT.

a et b, KAPITÄL DES PORTIKUS, c. FAÇADE, d. e. DURCHSCHNIT NACH DER LAENGE UND BREITE.

DÉBOUTE.

a et b. CHAPITEAUX DU PORTIQUE, c. FAÇADE, d. e. COUPES SUR LA LONGUEUR ET SUR LA LARGEUR.

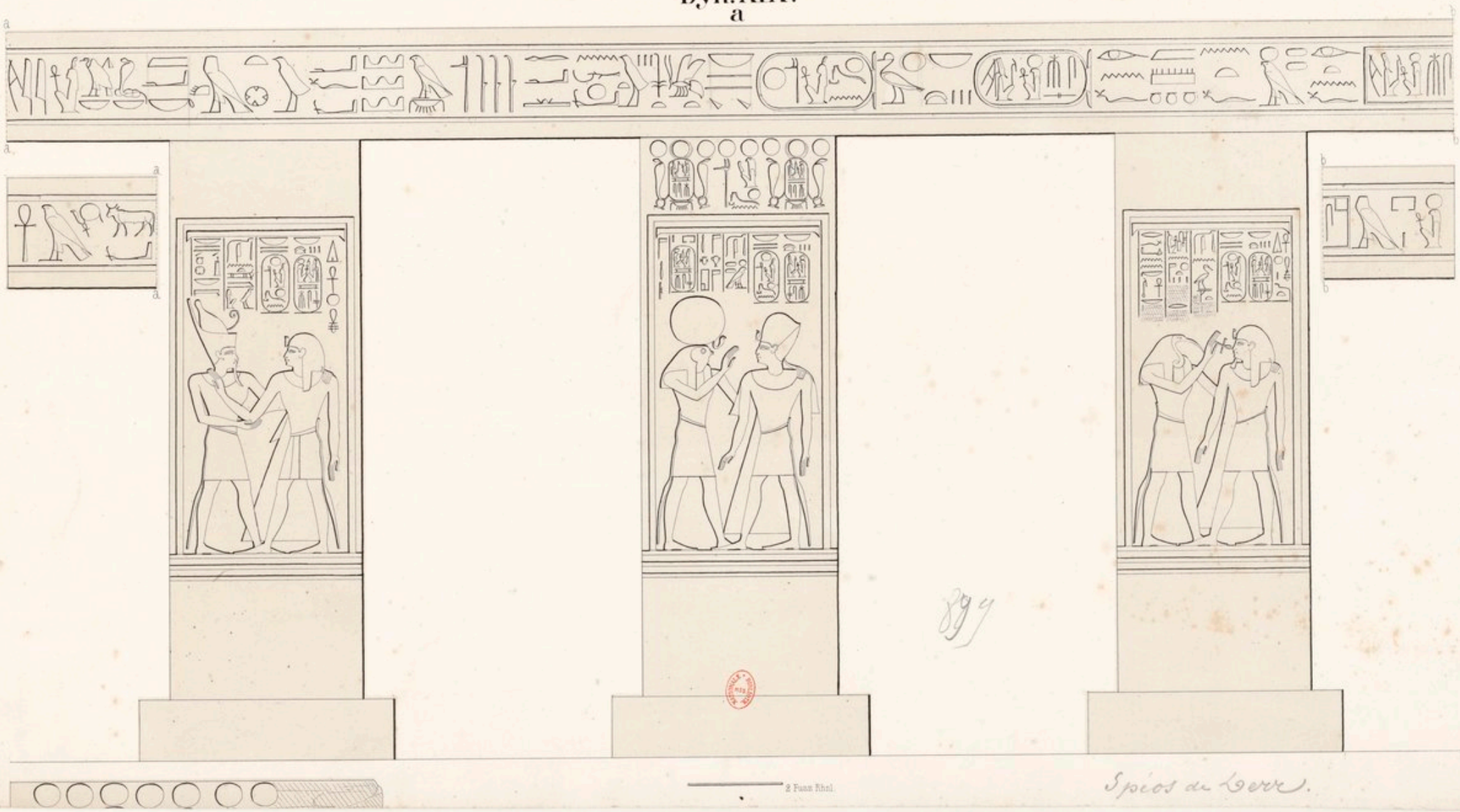
22 - XVI - 1

NEUES REICH

Abth. III. Bl. 183.

Dyn. XIX.

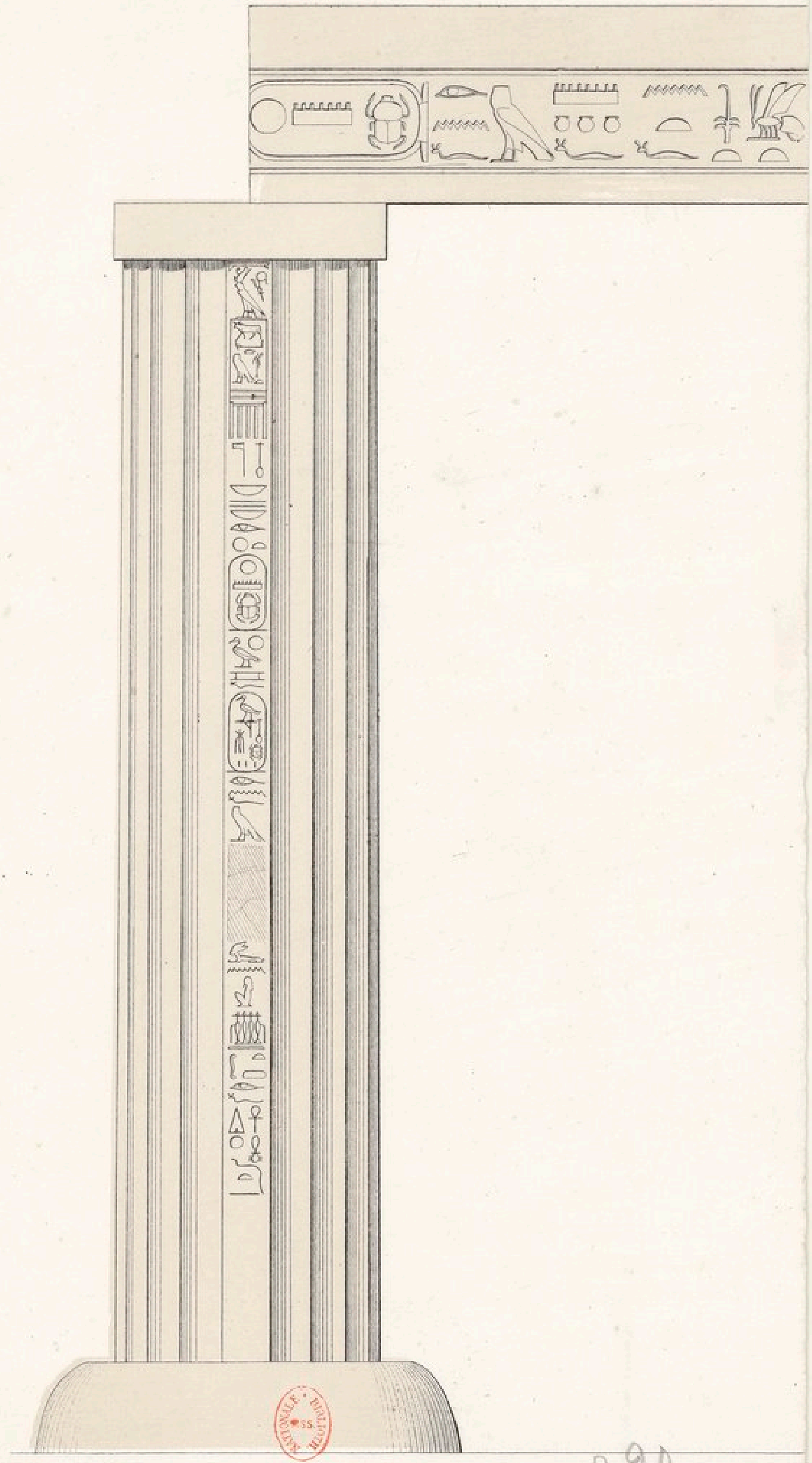
a



Spéos de Lerr.

22_XVI_1

C



Gez. v. M. Weidenbach.

Temnes.

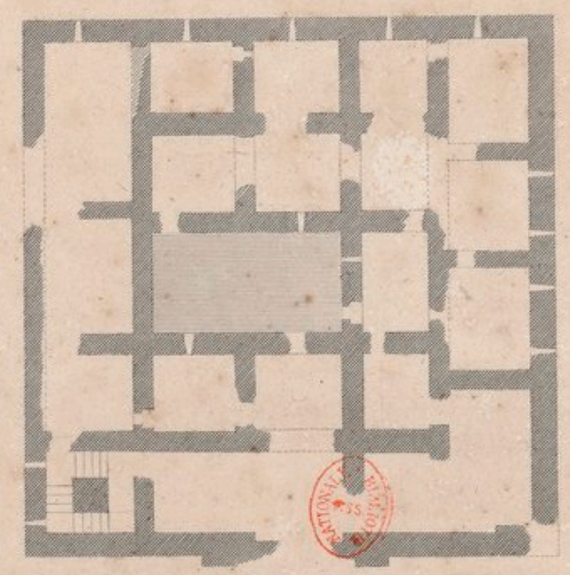
22 - XVI - 1

C

12 mètres 65 cent.

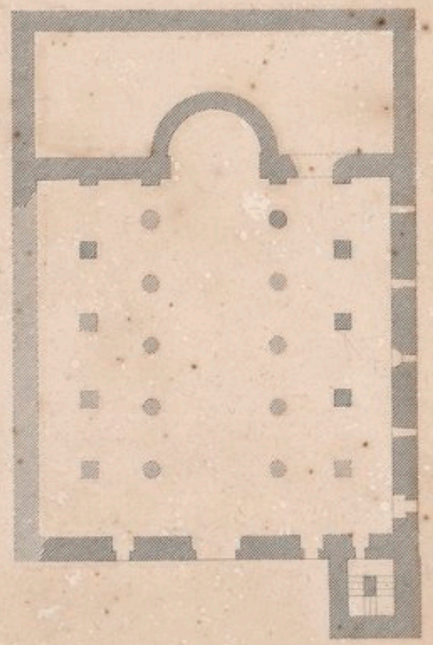
église.

maison. C (Gaw.)



25 mètres 55 cent.

C

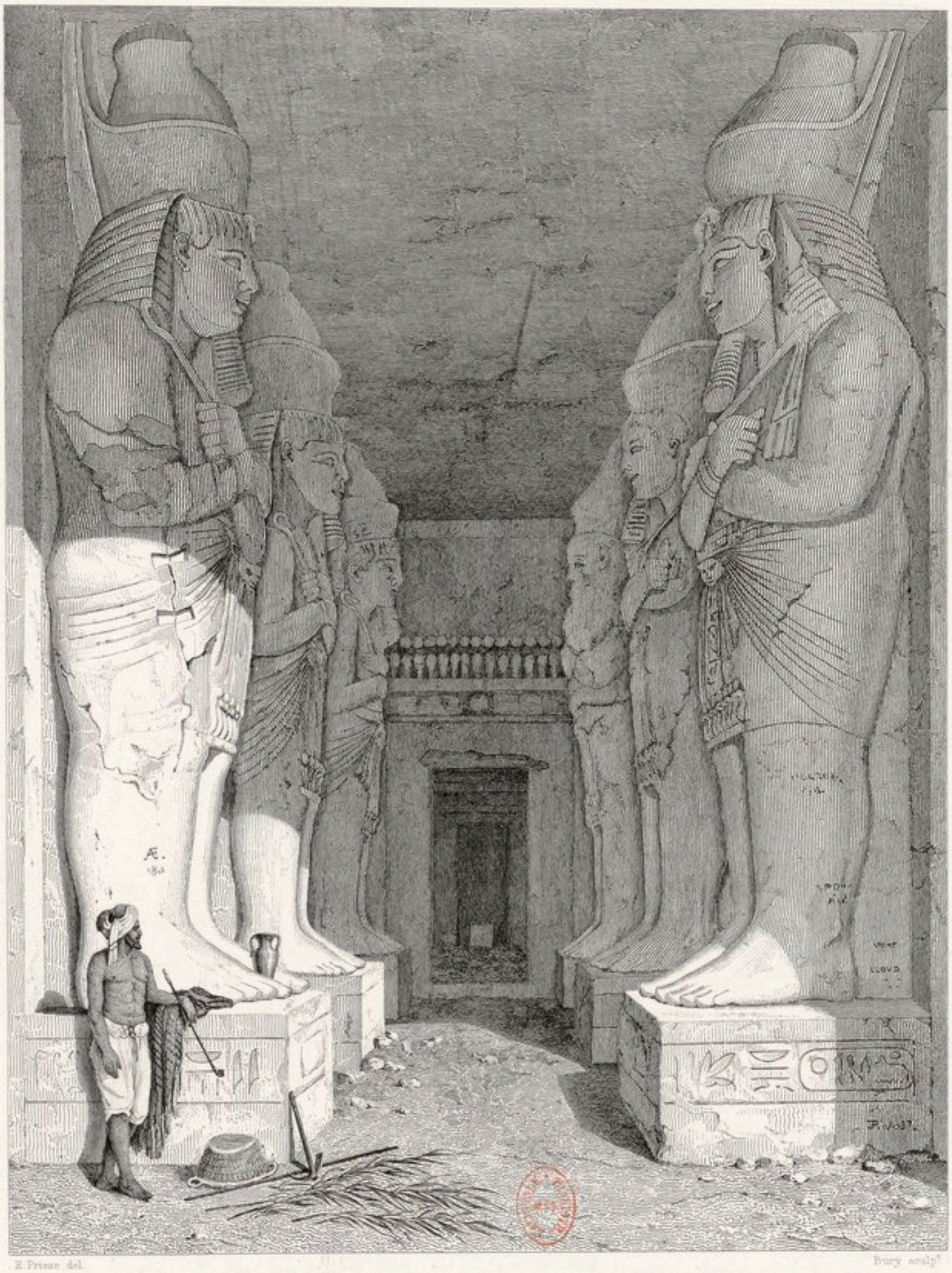


Eglise d'Ibrim?

197

22 – XVI – 1

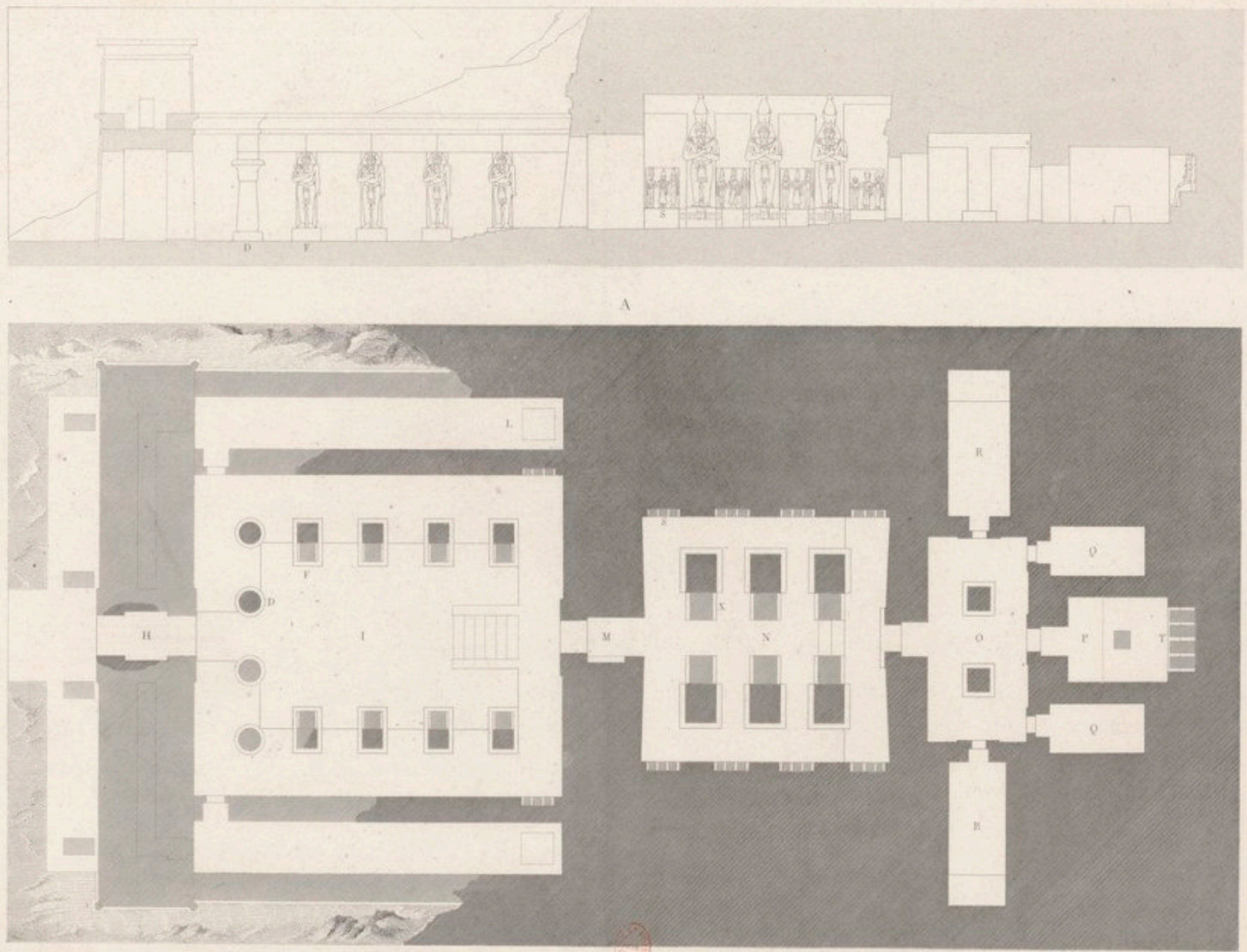
61



E. Prisse del. Bury sculp.

HÉMI-SPÉOS, À GIRCHÉ.
Nubie.

22 – XVI – 7



GRUNDRISS UND DURCHSCHNITT DES MONUMENTS ZU GIRSCHEH.

PLAN ET COUPE DU MONUMENT À GUIRCHEH.

912

22 – XVI – 1

Revu & corrigé sur place

Frise des piliers est composée de 3 groupes semblables c'est à dire du nom de Ramsès flanqué des signes de la pureté

H

I

I

F

G

G

GIRSCHEH,

EINZELNE SCULPTUREN.

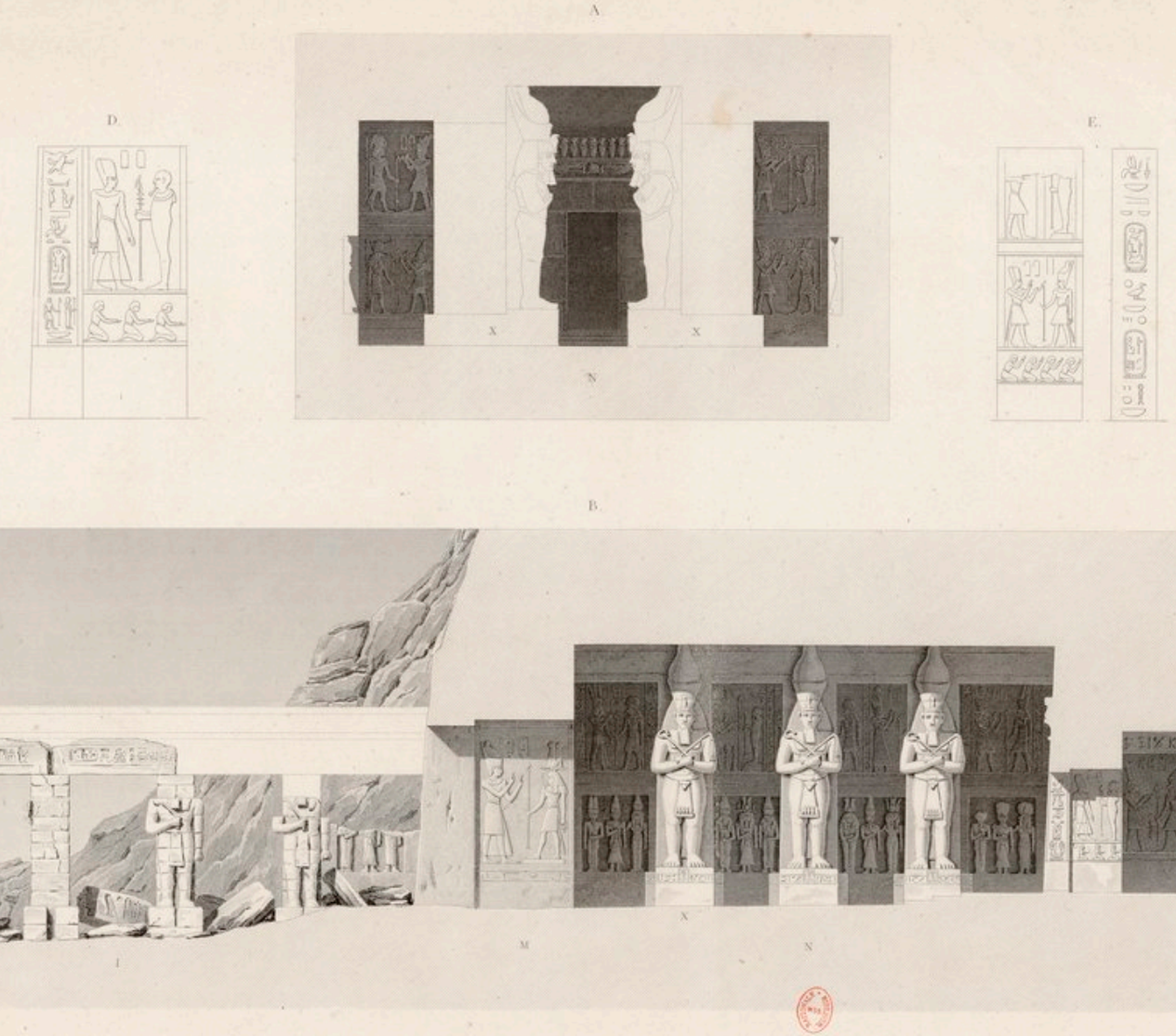
GUIRCHEH.

DÉTAILS DE SCULPTURES.

Bas-relief inférieur du pilier.

22 – XVI – 1

48



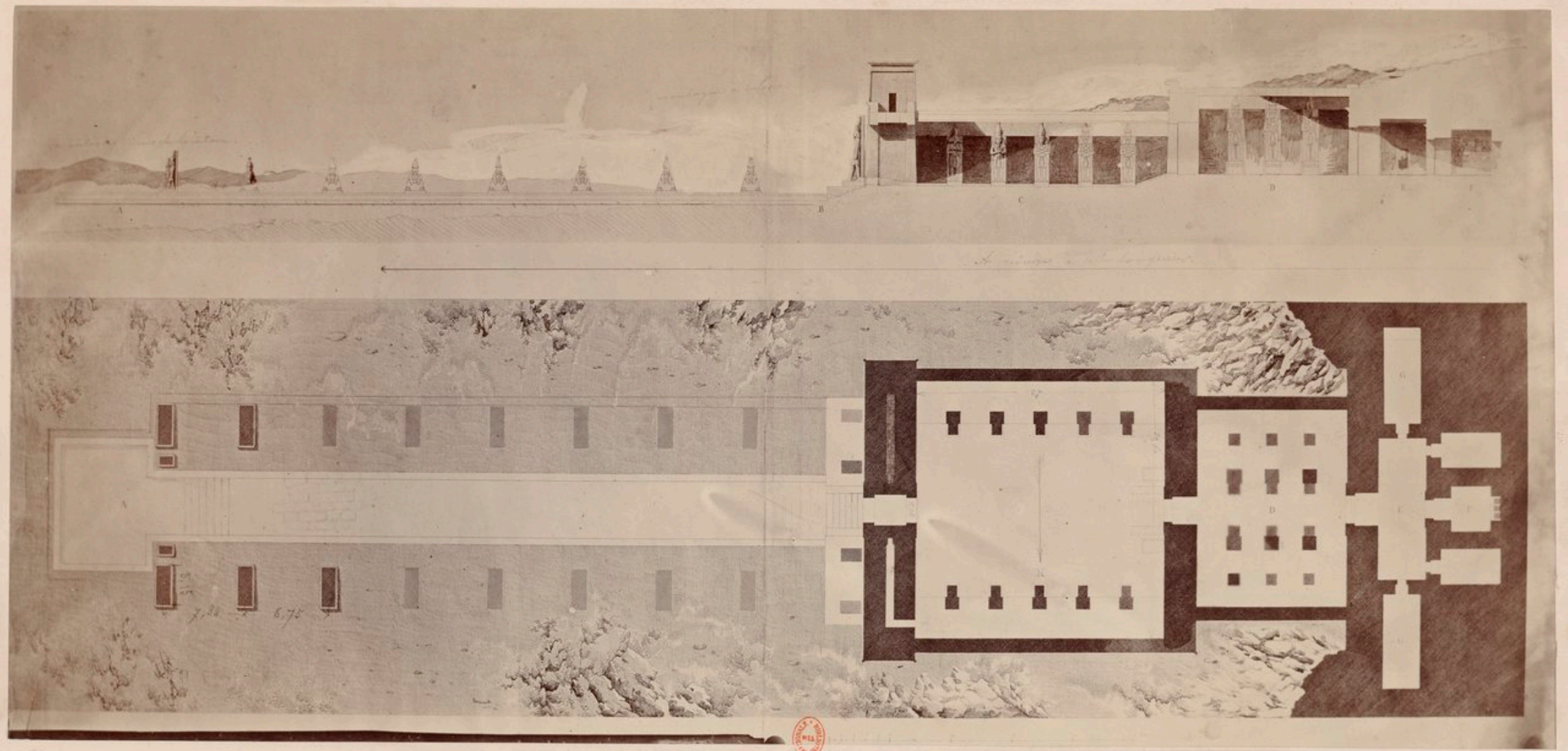
GIRSCHEH.

A. DURCHSCHNITT NACH DER BREITE; B. DURCHSCHNITT NACH DER LAENGE.

GUIRCHEH.

A. COUPE SUR LA LARGEUR; B. COUPE SUR LA LONGUEUR.

22 – XVI – 1



Elévation & plan de l'hémi-spéos de Gourché en Nubie